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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

STEEL INDUSTRY TOPS FIVE-YEAR PLAN;
SOME PLANTS BEHIND 1950 GOAL

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended list of sources.]

In late November and early December, steel plants reported new achievements in meeting plans and in setting records. The postwar Five-Year Plan for the industry as a whole has been exceeded; some southern and central enterprises, however, are reported still behind the 1950 schedule.

The Five-Year Plan provided that in 1950, production of ferrous metals should have increased 35 percent over 1940. In 10 months of 1950, output of ferrous metals exceeded the prewar level by 44 percent, including 28 percent for pig-iron smelting, 48 percent for steel, and 58 percent for rolled products. The metallurgical industry of the South has been entirely restored on a new technological base and is producing more than in prewar years. As early as 1948, Ukrainian metallurgists had exceeded the prewar indexes for utilization of the capacity of metallurgical machinery.(1)

An editorial in Trud, however, points out that although there are many enterprises which have already completed the 1950 year plan or are near completing it, there are still many plants and mines which are not meeting the plan. According to the Main Administration of the Metallurgical Industry of the South and Center, a considerable number of plants have not fulfilled the plan for gross-production output.(2)

The "Krivbassruda" Trust in the South is reported going very slowly in introducing advanced work methods. At fault in this are Kudryashov, director of the "Krivbassruda" Trust, and Shil'man, chief engineer of the trust, who are not giving sufficient attention to improving the technical base of the

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trust. There should be an increase in the compressor installations' capacity and the "Kommunist" Mine Equipment Plant in Krivoy Rog should produce heavy drill hammers and heavy-duty scraper winches. There has been much talk about these measures and decisions made, but up to now nothing concrete has been done. Nefedov, director of the "Kommunist" Plant, and Lyapot, chief engineer, have not provided miners with the necessary machine equipment. New and highly productive methods of mining, particularly block caving, used first at the Mine imeni Dzerzhinskiy and the "Bol'shevik" Mine, are not being extensively adopted. Adoption of this system would have considerable effect in increasing the ore output in the Krivbass.(3)

Among enterprises completing the postwar Five-Year Plan is the Kramatorsk Plant imeni Kuybyshev in the Donbass which on 31 November completed the Five-Year Plan for output of commercial rolled products. In 1950, the plant's rolled metalworkers saved 1,600 rubles by cutting consumption of metal and materials.(4)

The Kazakh Metallurgical Plant, Temir-Tau, has also completed the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The plant, in addition, has completed the 1950 plan for steel smelting. Among products which the plant has produced above plan in 1950 are medium-section rolled metal, fine-gauge steel sheet, and roofing iron.(5) The plant's rolling mill workers have also completed the 1950 plan.(6)

On 25 November, the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin, Chelyabinsk Oblast, completed the 11-month plan, saving more than 7 million rubles in the 11-month period.(7)

The Magnitnaya Gora Iron Mine, Magnitogorsk, has fulfilled the 1950 plan for mining and processing ore. In 10 months of 1950 the mine has saved more than 3 million rubles above plan.(8)

The Kirovograd [probably Kirovgrad] Hard Alloys Plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast fulfilled the 1950 plan, decreased production costs, and saved more than one million rubles.(9)

On 30 November, the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin in Kemerovo Oblast completed the 11-month plan for the entire production cycle and also considerably exceeded the November plan. In 10 months, the combine has obtained 15,600,000 rubles in above-plan savings by decreasing production costs.(10)

In Stalino Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, the Yenakiyev Plant has successfully completed the November plan for the entire metallurgical cycle. In comparison with the same period of 1949, the plant has greatly increased production of steel and rolled products. The Bessemer shops produced many thousand tons of rail steel above plan in November.(11)

The plant's blast-furnace shop has been awarded the title of best blast-furnace shop in Stalino Oblast. Leading furnace operators are getting an average coefficient of 0.67 for capacity furnace utilization, as compared with the norm of 0.09.(4)

At the conference of southern and central metallurgists in Stalino last spring, blast-furnace workers at the Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, Dneprodzerzhinsk pledged to achieve a coefficient of 0.83 for capacity utilization of the blast furnace. This pledge has been met. The shop continually exceeds the production program.

The plant's steelworkers are also setting records. A leading steelworker in open-hearth shop No 2 (shop chief, Zakhar Yeremeyevich Korchenko) this year has achieved a production of as high as 13 tons of steel per square meter of hearth, as compared with the mean progressive norm of 7.2 tons. The shop's workers as a whole, although they had pledged to attain the norm of 7.2 tons

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of steel per square meter of hearth, actually achieved 7.51 tons for November. The plants' open-hearth shop No 1 has completed the 1950 year plan for steel smelting. The shop has achieved for the year an average production of 5.48 tons of steel per square meter of hearth, as compared with the planned 5.05 tons.(12)

In early December, steelworkers in open-hearth shop No 1 of the Plant imeni Petrovskiy, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, have increased the average steel recovery per square meter of furnace hearth to 8 tons. One additional furnace in the shop underwent capital repair during this period and was completely mechanized. All furnaces in shop No 1 are now equipped with automatic controls and chromomagnesite roofs.(13)

In the open-hearth shop of the Metallurgical Plant imeni Lenin, Dnepropetrovsk, the progressive norm for recovery of steel per square meter of hearth has been increased by almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.(14)

A leading steelworker in the "Krasnyy metallurg" Plant in Liyepaya, Latvian SSR, recently set a record by completing a melt in 4 hours 50 minutes as compared with the scheduled 8 hours. During this period, the furnace was operated for 374 melts between cold repairs as compared with the norm of 200 melts.(15)

A steelworker at the Izhevsk Metallurgical Plant, Admurt ASSR, completed a heavy-weight melt in 5 hours, as compared with the norm of 8 hours, and production of steel per square meter of furnace hearth was over 12 tons, or almost three times the norm.(16)

At the Kirov Plant in Leningrad, a steelworker gradually cut the length of the melt from 12 to 9 hours, then to 8.5, and finally to 8 hours. At the same time, he has been able to increase the length of operation of the furnace between repairs to 300 melts, as compared with the new norm of 240 melts adopted at the plant, and has further indicated the possibility of achieving 400 melts, or 6 months of furnace operation between repairs to the furnace roof.(17) The plant's open-hearth shop is currently smelting steel which will be delivered to other Leningrad plants to meet orders for the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad power projects.(18)

The pipe-rolling shop of the Dnepropetrovsk Plant imeni Karl Libknekht has completed the last tons on an order for well casing for the Volga power projects, completing the order in 20 days instead of the planned 60 days.(19)

The Verkh-Issetskiy Metallurgical Plant has shipped hundreds of tons of metal for the Volga power projects.(20)

SOURCES

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8. " Pravda, 28 Nov 50
9. " Krasnaya Zvezda, 1 Dec 50
10. " Trud, 1 Dec 50
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12. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 7 Dec 50
13. Moscow, Trud, 5 Dec 50
14. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 2 Dec 50
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